

VI.—*Descriptions of new Longicorn Coleoptera* (Prionidæ and Lepturidæ) from Madagascar. By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Prionidæ.

Macrotoma gracilicornis, n. sp.

Elongata, parallela, angusta, brunnea, opaca; capite thoraceque rugosis, elytris dense granulatis, antennis gracilibus parce punctatis, tibiis haud spinosis. ♂.

Long. 14 lin.

This is an elongate, narrow, light-brown species. Antennæ slender, scarcely reaching to the apex of the elytra; the basal joint thick, strongly and closely punctured; the third joint very long, as long as the fourth, fifth, and nearly half the sixth joints together, nearly cylindrical, sparingly punctured above, more closely at the side; the fourth to eighth joints sparingly punctured; the apex of the ninth and all the tenth and eleventh joints opaque and longitudinally finely striate; the eleventh joint is as long as the tenth and two thirds of the ninth together, it gradually becomes wider to rather beyond the middle, and then narrows to the apex and is unusually acuminate. The head is coarsely rugose, the eyes widely separated. Thorax closely and coarsely rugose, one third broader than long, moderately convex (with a short slight impression in the middle of the base), slightly narrowed anteriorly, the sides very gently arcuate and with the rugosities appearing like irregular crenulations; the posterior angles furnished with an acute conical short tooth directed outwards and backwards. Elytra subparallel, thickly beset with minute slightly shining granules, more distinctly so at the base than at the apex; convex at the base, very slightly impressed between the shoulder and the scutellum; the apical angle with a small acute tooth. Anterior femora moderately asperate, but the asperities are not acute; the tibiæ sparingly punctured, the punctures closer along the margins. Intermediate legs smoother. Posterior femora sparingly punctured, with a few small acute asperities below; the tibiæ sparingly and finely punctured. Sterna fuscous. Abdomen ferruginous, with dusky margins to the segments, the apical segment scarcely emarginate.

Hab. Madagascar, Fianarantsoa.

The form of the apical joint of the antennæ and the scarcely emarginate apical segment of the abdomen will be found useful characters in distinguishing this species.

Macrotoma sodalis, Waterh.

This species was described from a single female example from Fianarantsoa (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1880, v. p. 413). The British Museum has just received three examples (two males and one female) which I think must be referred to this species. The female differs from the type in being larger, $19\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; the thorax is rather less narrowed anteriorly, the sides have some short acute teeth; and the spine at the posterior angle is curved and stronger than in the type.

The males differ from the female which accompanied them in having the legs more robust and the tarsi broader; the antennæ extend nearly to the apex of the elytra; the basal joint is more robust, coarsely punctured; the third joint is rather stout, a little narrowed to its apex, strongly and closely punctured, and beset with very short acute spines, especially below; the fourth, fifth, and sixth joints are sparingly punctured, the seventh more thickly punctured, the eighth to eleventh opaque and longitudinally channelled. The femora and tibiæ have the edges set with strong acute spines; but the anterior femora have few or no spines above; the anterior tibiæ are opaque and rough.

One of the males has the spine at the posterior angle of the thorax straight and very acute; the other specimen has this spine stronger and curved. Length 15 lines.

All the specimens have the thorax sparingly clothed with yellowish pile, and the elytra beset with stiff hairs.

Supposing all these specimens to be referable to *M. sodalis*, the question now arises, how do the males differ from *M. obscura*, Waterh. (*l. c.* p. 410)? *M. obscura* was described from a single male example from Antananarivo, 22 lines long, and of a blackish colour. The males just received are smaller, brown, and have the anterior tibiæ furnished with comparatively few spines arranged in a single line on each edge; in *M. obscura* the spines are close together, and are arranged in a double series on each edge.

M. obscura and *M. sodalis* may hereafter prove to belong to the same species; but at present it appears better to consider them distinct.

Lepturidæ.

Anthribola femorata, n. sp.

Testaceo-brunnea, plus minusve ochraceo-pubescentis; capite thoraceque supra vittis duabus nigrescentibus, elytris (lateribus nudatis evidentem sat crebre punctatis) sat brevibus, postice bene

attenuatis, paulo divaricatis, gutta humerali, altera sub humero, macula sub scutello et altera post medium nigris, fascia communi ante medium ochraceo-pubescente; pedibus brunneis, femoribus incrassatis, subtus dente acuto armatis. ♂ ♀.

Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Fianarantsoa (*Rev. W. Deans Cowan*). Brit. Mus.

In the 'Annals & Magazine of Natural History,' vol. xv. (1875) p. 414, I described a species, which I called *Sagridola quinquemaculata*, from a female example. Mr. H. W. Bates, in the 'Entomologist's Monthly Magazine' (xiv. 1879, p. 251), described an allied species (for which he also proposed a new genus) under the name *Anthribola decoratus*, from an example which he queries as a female.

The species above described and the two species I have just alluded to are all very closely allied, and are very similarly coloured, although my *S. quinquemaculata* has the yellow spots much more clearly defined. Having now the sexes of two of the species, I am in a position to give characters by which all three may be distinguished, as follows:—

A. quinquemaculata.—Of this species I have only seen the female. It has no black subbasal band on the elytra nor spot below the shoulder; it has a quadrangular yellow spot at the apex of each, not extending up the suture. The sterna and legs are blackish brown, clothed with very short fine grey pubescence; the tibiæ are very slender; the femora are only moderately thick, and have no tooth below. The apical segment of the abdomen below is acuminate, very shining, sparingly and very delicately punctured.

The specimen which I mentioned as the male of this species in the 'Annals' for March 1880 (p. 215) belongs to the following species.

A. decorata.—This has a black subbasal band across the elytra, sometimes interrupted, but leaving a black spot below the shoulder; the yellow at the apex forms a stripe on the suture. Sterna and legs (except the inner part of the femora) densely clothed with longer and coarser rusty-yellow pubescence. The legs are much stouter than in *A. quinquemaculata*; the femora are more incrassate, with a small acute tooth below (in both sexes) near the apex. The male has the apical segment of the abdomen (seen from below) thickly and distinctly punctured, truncated at the apex, and distinctly concave. The female has this segment less acuminate than in *A. quinquemaculata*, and has the punctuation much more distinct.

A. femorata is a smaller insect, of a more uniform brownish colour, with brown legs, with more prominent eyes, shorter

and much more acuminate elytra, with the coloration of *A. decorata*, but less bright, with the subbasal black band narrower and interrupted. The femora are dentate and blackish below in both sexes, moderately thick in the female, very thick in the male, and projecting in a marked manner beyond the apex of the elytra. The pubescence on the sterna and legs is dirty yellow, very delicate and less thick on the tibiæ and tarsi; the tibiæ are very slender. The apical segment of the abdomen as in *A. decorata*.

I think that my *Sagridola flavicollis* would be better placed in the genus *Anthribola*, on account of its slender antennæ; but its thorax is more regularly convex and has no central channel.

Mastododera Jansoni, n. sp.

M. nodicollis affinis et similis, nigra; antennis, pedibus elytrisque rufis, his basi angustissime infuscatis, thoracis angulis posticis magis elevatis.

Long. 11–13 lin.

Very close to *M. nodicollis*, Klug, of which I at first mistook it for a variety. In colour it differs in having the legs entirely red, and there is scarcely any trace of black at the base of the elytra. The thorax has the discal swellings scarcely visibly raised, whilst the swellings above the posterior angles are much more elevated and more convex. This difference is very marked when the insect is viewed from behind.

Hab. Madagascar, Fianarantsoa.

VII.—*Descriptions of new Buprestidæ.*

By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Nascio carissima, n. sp.

Elongata, angusta, viridis; capite supra, thoracis vitta mediana lata, cyaneo-nigris; elytris apice haud spinosis, gutta humerali plagisque duabus cyaneo-nigris, plagis gutta flava ornatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head and thorax densely punctured. Thorax evenly convex, slightly constricted behind the middle. Elytra punctate-striate, the surface all finely coriaceous; the apex of each elytron slightly rounded, and finely serrate on the outer side. The suture is black; and there is a round spot on each shoulder.